"It will help our understanding of their customs, and particularly their migrations and trade, if we glance for a moment at their geographical distribution. They live in five groups, each of which again has its minor subdivisions, as follows:

(1) Those who winter in Prince Albert Sound and in the vicinity of Minto Inlet on Victoria Island. The former are known as Kanghiryuarmiut and have been estimated by Stefansson to number about two hundred; (1) the latter, Kanghiryuatjagmiut, are stated by the same authority to consist of three families only, and number therefore about fourteen or fifteen. In the winter of 1915-16, however, many Kanghiryuarmiut joined their northern neighbors, so that the two settlements were about evenly divided. [82]

(2) Those who congregate in Dolphin and Union Strait in winter, around Liston and Sutton Islands. Generally they number about one hundred, and are composed of the subgroups Akulliakattungmiut from Stapylton and South Bays, Noahognirmiut from the large triangular wedge of land that apexes at Cape Krusenstern, and Puivlirmiut from the opposite shore of Victoria Island. Hannerak, the Eskimo name for the southwest

---

"1. For an account of the discovery of this tribe see V. Stefansson's "My Life with the Eskimo," New York, 1913, p. 279."

14: Jenness, Diamond. The Cultural Transformation of the Copper Eskimo. The Geographical Review, Vol. XI, pp. 541-550. New York: The American Geographical Society, 1921.

1 map.

Yale: E10. G132. v. 11.

[AW: This brief article is an excellent summary of the available data on the culture contact and acculturation of the Copper Eskimo. It should be noted, however, that the article was written thirty years ago, so it is now out of date. This article has been entered in full in category 177 and has therefore been omitted from category 116.]